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(54) Title: USE OF NEBIVOLOL AS AN ANTI-ATHEROGENIC

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to the use of an α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivative for the manufacture of a medicament for the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of humans suffering from or prone to degenerative diseases and conditions of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress.

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USE OF NEBIVOLOL AS AN ANTI-ATHEROGENIC

The present invention is concerned with the use of an α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivative for the manufacture of a medicament for the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of humans suffering from aging of, or degenerative diseases of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress.

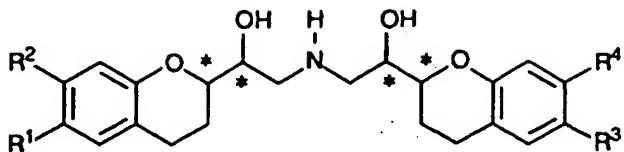
α,α' -Iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivatives are disclosed in EP-0,145,067 as β -1 blocking agents having therapeutic potential for treating hypertension. Nebivolol, which consists of a racemic mixture of (RSSS) and (SRRR) α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[6-fluoro-2-chromanmethanol] is generically disclosed therein. Nebivolol is disclosed specifically in EP-0,334,429, and therein the (SRRR) enantiomer is shown to be a potent and selective β -1 blocking agent, whereas the (RSSS) enantiomer is shown not to be a potent β -1 blocking agent, but a potentiator for a series of antihypertensive agents such as atenolol, propanolol, prazosin, hydralazine and, interestingly, also its own (SRRR) enantiomer. In the meantime subsequent investigations have shown that several beneficial haemodynamic effects of nebivolol which distinguish it from other β -1 blocking agents, e.g. that it acutely lowers blood pressure in spontaneous hypertensive rats, decreases total peripheral vascular resistance and augments stroke volume in anaesthetized dogs, are also largely attributable to the (RSSS) enantiomer.

Experiments now show that α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivatives have potent antioxidant activity both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Apparently, this is only the second group of β -1 blockers after carvedilol and its metabolites to exhibit antioxidant properties *in vitro* and *in vivo*, with this difference that the α,α' -imino bis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivatives would appear to be more potent. In view of their antioxidant properties, α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivatives have therapeutical utility in the treatment of degenerative diseases as well as aging of the vascular and nervous system which are caused by oxidative stress.

Consequently, the present invention is concerned with the use of α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivatives, the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, the stereochemically isomeric forms, and any mixtures of said derivatives, salts and stereoisomers, for the manufacture of a medicament for the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of humans suffering from aging of, or degenerative diseases of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress, said derivatives

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having the formula (I) :



5 wherein R¹ and R³ each independently represent fluoro, hydroxy or hydrogen,
R² and R⁴ each independently represent hydrogen or hydroxy,
and each asterisk indicates a stereogenic center.

The invention also concerns a method of treating patients suffering from aging of or
10 degenerative diseases of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with
oxidative stress, by administering to said patients an amount of an α,α' -iminobis
(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivative effective in improving, halting, retarding
or palliating the course and/or effects of said aging and degenerative diseases.

15 The compounds wherein R¹ and R³ represent hydroxy, and R² and R⁴ represent
hydrogen, were thought to be the main metabolites formed from the corresponding
compounds wherein R¹ and R³ represent fluoro, but very recent findings show that they
are not. Nevertheless, these pseudo-metabolites do have potent anti-oxidant activity.

20 Specific compounds according to the invention include:
(RSSS) and (SRRR) α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[6-fluoro-2-chroman-methanol], the
racemic mixture of which is generically known as nebivolol; its individual enantiomers,
(RSSS) and (SRRR) α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[6-hydroxy-2-chroman-methanol];
[(RSSS)+(RSRR)+(SRSS)+(SRRR)]- α -[[[2-(chroman-2-yl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-
25 methyl]-6-hydroxy-2-chroman-methanol ethanédoate (1:1);
[(SRSR)+(SRSS)+(RSSR)]- α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[6-hydroxy-2-chroman-
methanol], and
[(RRSR) + (RRRS) + (SSSR) + (SSRS)]- α -[[[2-(chroman-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-
ethyl]amino]methyl]-6-hydroxy-2-chroman-methanol ethanedioate (1:1).

30 The compounds of formula (I) may be prepared following the procedures described in
EP-0,145,067 and EP-0,334,429. As they have basic properties, these compounds may
be converted into their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt forms by treatment
with an appropriate acid. Appropriate acids comprise, for example, inorganic acids such
35 as hydrohalic acids, e.g. hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid; sulfuric ; nitric ; phosphoric
and the like acids; or organic acids such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxy-

acetic, lactic, pyruvic, oxalic, malonic, succinic, maleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, *p*-toluenesulfonic, cyclamic, salicylic, *p*-aminosalicylic, pamoic and the like acids. The term addition salt as used hereinabove also comprises the solvates which the compounds of formula (I) as well as the salts thereof, are able to form. Such solvates are for example hydrates, alcoholates and the like. The preferred acid addition salt of nebivolol is the hydrochloride salt. Salts which are not pharmaceutically acceptable may be useful in the preparation of the compounds of formula (I) and of compositions comprising such compounds.

10 Oxidative stress refers to phenomena related to the action, in particular the deleterious effects, of endogenous strong oxidants within tissue. Endogenous strong oxidants are for example superoxide (O_2^-)*, hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and the hydroxyl radical (HO'). The tissue may be central, peripheral or medullar, and in particular belongs to the vascular system, the nervous system, the kidneys, the pancreas, the parathyroid glands
15 and the gonads. Oxidative injury to tissue cells is attributed to lipid peroxidation, leading to changes in cell membrane integrity and function. Endothelial injury by oxygen derived free radicals is nowadays generally considered to be a key step in the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis and related vascular diseases.

20 Therapeutic treatment comprises the administration of a compound of formula (I) in an amount effective in improving, halting, retarding or palliating the course and/or effects of degenerative diseases of the vascular and nervous system. Prophylactic treatment comprises the administration of such a compound in an amount effective in preventing or delaying the onset and evolution of aging of, or degenerative diseases of the vascular and
25 nervous system.

The antioxidant activity of α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis[2-chromanmethanol] derivatives can be demonstrated *in vitro* by their ability to scavenge free radicals (hydroxyl, superoxide and nitric oxide radicals) and thus prevent radical-mediated lipid peroxidation
30 and cytotoxicity. In cultures of neuronal cells, they can effectively substitute the known endogenous antioxidant vitamin E (α -tocopherol). The compounds also mimic the action of superoxide dismutase (SOD) by scavenging superoxide (O_2^-)*. The antioxidant activity of different stereoisomers of the compounds of formula (I) is comparable. The antioxidant activity of the compounds of formula (I) is proportional with the number of hydroxy groups present.
35

A particularly interesting finding is that compounds wherein at least one of R^{1-4} represents hydroxyl, dose-dependently inhibit the formation of oxidized human low density lipoprotein (ox-LDL) in the micromolar range *in vitro*. Oxidized-LDL is

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implicated in atherogenesis, as well as the formation of oxidized membrane lipids.

Fig. 1 shows the phases discerned in the formation of oxidized LDL;

Fig. 2 shows the formation of oxidized LDL *in vitro* in control circumstances and in the presence of active drugs.

5 Since hydroxylation is an important enzymatic reaction in the metabolism of nebivolol one can foresee that in view of the antioxidative effect of its hydroxy analogues, nebivolol should have important protective effects against oxidative damage *in vivo*.

This is corroborated by a most unexpected observation in an *in vivo* test namely, that in
10 test animals treated chronically with nebivolol, the normal aging of the vascular system as seen in the control animals is suppressed, i.e. that the aging process in treated animals is manifestly retarded.

Diseases and conditions of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with
15 oxidative stress and which are considered to be susceptible to treatment with the compounds of formula (I) are normal and pathological degeneration of the vascular system such as atherogenesis, atheromatosis (fatty degeneration of the endothelium of arteries), arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, vascular hypertrophy associated with hypertension, hyperlipoproteinaemia, and normal vascular degeneration through aging;
20 vasculopathology of the gonads and pancreas; parathyroidal reactive hyperplasia; and chronic renal disease; in neoplastic diseases; and in inflammatory diseases.

Further, the compounds of formula (I) may also have therapeutic value in preventing or treating neuronal loss from the nervous system, in particular the peripheral nervous
25 system, which is associated with oxidative damage or injury, e.g. in thromboembolic stroke, cerebral stroke, haemorrhagic stroke, cerebral ischaemia, cerebral vasospasm, cerebral aging, cerebral or spinal trauma, cardiac arrest, arterial hypotension, cardiac or pulmonary surgery, severe hypoglycaemia, anoxia, hypoxia, perinatal asphyxia; and in alleviating neurodegenerative disorders wherein oxidative metabolic processes play a role such as, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Pick's disease,
30 Korsakoff's disease, olivoponto cerebellar atrophy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Down's syndrome, glutaric aciduria, epilepsy, convulsive states, multi-infarct dementia, viral-infection induced neurodegeneration, e.g. neuro-AIDS encompassing dementia, cognitive difficulties, neuro- and myopathies associated with
35 HIV infection, rabies, measles and tetanus.

Atherogenesis is a complex process characterized by the accumulation of cholesterol in macrophages resident in the arterial wall. Macrophages take up oxidized LDL via the

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scavenger receptor which in contrast to the normal-LDL-receptor is not regulated by the cellular cholesterol content. The lack of regulatory mechanism results in cellular cholesterol accumulation and foam-cell formation. Oxidized LDL has been discovered *in vivo* in areas of proximity to the atherosclerotic lesion (for a review, see Jackson, R.L. et al. (1993), Medicinal Research Reviews 13, 161-162). LDL oxidation involves lipid peroxidation, aldehyde formation, protein fragmentation and consumption of LDL particle-associated vitamin E.

Auto-antibodies against oxidized LDL have been identified in man. Their titre is an independent predictor of the progression of carotid atherosclerosis (Salonen, J.T. et al. (1992), *The Lancet* 339, No 8798, 883-887). Furthermore, susceptibility to LDL oxidation is associated with severity of coronary atherosclerosis (Regnström, J. et al. (1992), *The Lancet* 339, No 8803, 1183-1186).

Any antioxidant property attributed to a cardiovascular protective drug in addition to its other pharmacological properties enhances its therapeutic effect in preventing the progression of the atherosclerotic process.

The data in Example 1 hereinafter prove that the hydroxy analogues of nebivolol have a far-reaching antioxidant effect on human LDL. The concentrations used *in vitro* were high (2 μ M) but of no relevance for comparison to the *in vivo* condition. Indeed, both vitamin E and the known antioxidant and hipolipidemic agent probucol, have been shown to be incorporated into the lipid phase of the LDL particle over a time course spanning weeks (Reaven, P.D. et al. (1992), *Arteriosclerosis and Thrombosis*, 12, No 3, 318-324 ; Kagan, V.E. et al. (1992), *J. Lip. Res.*, 33, 385-397). The short duration of the experiment in Example 1 did not simulate this *in vivo* situation. The distribution of the drugs between the aqueous phase and the lipid phase of the LDL particles probably did not reach equilibrium, so that the antioxidative capacity of these lipid-soluble drugs was underestimated, as evidenced by the extremely high concentration that was required of vitamin E, the reference compound. (fig. 2).

Qualitatively, the effect of the nebivolol hydroxy analogues and of vitamin E is similar. Both delay the oxidation of LDL, oxidation starting only after consumption of the anti-oxidants present in the assay system.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the compounds of formula (I) suitable as medicaments according to the present invention comprise one or more excipients or carriers as known in the art. By appropriately selecting one or more of these excipients or carriers, the pharmaceutical compositions are adapted for oral, rectal, vaginal, topical, parenteral (including intramuscular, subcutaneous and intravenous) or implant administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation. The formulations may,

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where appropriate, be conveniently presented in discrete dosage units.

Processes of preparing such compositions are well known in the art and are characterized in that the active ingredient and the excipient are intimately mixed with one another. All 5 processes include the step of bringing into association the active compound with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of solid dose 10 forms, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g. pregelatinised starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g. lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium phosphate); lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g. potato starch or sodium starch glycollate); or wetting agents (e.g. 15 sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art.

Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, 20 syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g. sorbitol syrup, methyl cellulose or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g. lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g. almond oil, oily esters or ethyl alcohol); and preservatives (e.g. methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

25 For topical administration in the mouth, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of buccal or sub-lingual tablets, drops or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For topical administration to the epidermis the compounds of the invention may be 30 formulated as creams, gels, ointments or lotions or as transdermal patches. Such compositions may, for example, be formulated with an aqueous or oily base with the addition of suitable thickening, gelling, emulsifying, stabilising, dispersing, suspending, and/or colouring agents.

35 The compounds of formula (I) may also be formulated as depot preparations. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives,

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for example as a sparingly soluble salt.

The compounds of formula (I) may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, conveniently intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, for example

5 by bolus injection or continuous intravenous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form e.g. in ampoules, or in multidose containers with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilising and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may

10 be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g. containing conventional suppository bases such

15 as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

For intranasal administration the compounds of formula (I) may be used, for example, as a liquid spray, as a powder or in the form of drops.

20 For administration by inhalation the compounds of formula (I) are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurised packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g. dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurised aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing

25 a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of e.g. gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of a compound of the invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch. Any of the pharmaceutical compositions described above may be presented in a conventional manner associated with controlled release forms.

30

In order to increase the bio-availability of the compounds of formula (I), they may be formulated advantageously with appropriate cyclodextrins. Appropriate cyclodextrins are α -, β -, γ -cyclodextrins, or ethers, or mixed ethers thereof wherein one or more of the hydroxy groups of the anhydroglucose units of the cyclodextrin are substituted with C₁-alkyl, particularly methyl, ethyl or isopropyl; hydroxyC₁-alkyl, particularly hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl or hydroxybutyl; carboxyC₁-alkyl, particularly carboxymethyl or carboxyethyl; C₁-alkylcarbonyl, particularly acetyl; C₁-alkyloxycarbonyl-C₁-alkyl or carboxy-C₁-alkyloxyC₁-alkyl, particularly carboxymethoxypropyl or carboxyethoxypropyl; C₁-alkylcarbonyloxyC₁-alkyl, particularly 2-acetoxypropyl.

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Especially noteworthy as complexants and/or solubilizers are β -CD, 2,6-dimethyl- β -CD, 2-hydroxyethyl- β -CD, 2-hydroxyethyl- γ -CD, 2-hydroxypropyl- γ -CD and (2-carboxy-methoxy)propyl- β -CD, and in particular 2-hydroxypropyl- β -CD (2-HP- β -CD). The most preferred cyclodextrin derivative for use in the compositions of the present invention is 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin having an average molar substitution (M.S.) in the range of from 0.35 to 0.50 (determined by mass spectroscopy) and containing less than 1.5% unsubstituted β -cyclodextrin. M.S. values determined by NMR or IR preferably range from 0.55 to 0.75.

5

10 The pharmaceutical compositions may consist of only the compound of formula (I) and the cyclodextrin or cyclodextrin derivative. This solid form can conveniently be prepared by lyophilization of an aqueous solution, or also by co-precipitation. Such form is particularly useful for reconstitution with water, saline or an aqueous solution of the cyclodextrin, or for compounding with non-pharmaceutical solids, in particular food.

15

Preferably, the pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention are suitable for oral administration.

20 The compositions may advantageously be presented in discrete dose units, especially in unit dosage forms. A convenient unit dose formulation contains the active ingredient in an amount of from 0.1 to 100 mg. The amount of a compound of formula (I) required as daily dose in treatment will vary not only with the particular compound selected, but also with the route of administration, the nature of the condition being treated and the age, weight and condition of the patient and will ultimately be at the discretion of the attendant physician. In general, however, a suitable dose will be in the range of from about 0.1 to about 20 mg per day. A suitable daily dose for use in prophylaxis will generally be in the same range.

25

30 The desired dose may conveniently be presented in a single dose or as divided doses administered at appropriate intervals, for example as two, three, four or more sub-doses per day. The daily dose of nebivolol can be administered in single dose (o.d.), because such a regimen yields effective plasma levels over a period of 24 hours. Due to the formation of active metabolites with increased antioxidant efficiency, the antiatherogenic effect of nebivolol will increase upon reiterated or chronic administration until a steady state is reached.

35

The compounds of formula (I) may also be used in combination with other blood pressure lowering agents, or with other therapeutic agents, for example, hypolipaemics, hypolipidemics, cholesterol lowering agents, ACAT inhibitors or antioxidants. The

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invention thus provides, in a further aspect, a combination comprising a composition as defined herein, together with another therapeutically active agent, in particular another blood pressure lowering agent or a hypolipaemic, hypolipidemic, cholesterol lowering agent, ACAT inhibitor or antioxidant. The combination may be administered separately,

5 i.e. simultaneously, concurrently or consecutively by any of the routes described above, or the combination may also be presented in the form of one pharmaceutical formulation. Thus, a pharmaceutical product comprising (a) a compound of formula (I) and (b) another therapeutic agent as defined hereinbefore, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of

10 humans suffering from aging of, or degenerative diseases of the vascular or nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress, comprises a further aspect of the invention. Such a product may comprise a kit comprising a container containing a pharmaceutical composition of a compound of formula (I), and another container comprising a pharmaceutical composition of the second therapeutic agent. The product

15 with separate compositions of the two active ingredients has the advantage that appropriate amounts of each component, and timing and sequence of administration can be selected in function of the patient.

Suitable therapeutic agents for use in the combinations defined above include, for

20 example blood pressure lowering agents, in particular β -1 blocking agents such as for example, atenolol, celiprolol, propanolol; hypolipaemics, i.e. medicines useful in lowering low density lipoprotein (LDL) or cholesterol such as, for example, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors e.g. lovastatin, fluvastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin and the like ; gemfibrozil ; zaragozic acid ; or antioxidants e.g. probucol, vitamin E (α -tocopherol), or

25 in particular compounds that combine several of the above-mentioned physiological properties, e.g. carvedilol, verapamil, diltiazem, vitamin C (ascorbic acid or a salt thereof).

When compounds of formula (I) are used in combination with a second therapeutic agent, the dose of each compound may vary from that when the compound is used alone.

30 Thus when compounds of formula (I) are used together with a second therapeutic agent the dose of each compound may be the same or more commonly, lower, than that employed when the compound is used alone. Appropriate doses will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art.

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Example 1 : In vitro oxidation of human LDL

Human venous blood was collected on EDTA (2.68mM final concentration). Plasma was isolated by centrifugation. NaBr (37.3 mg/ml) was added and solubilized (final density 1.036g/ml). Centrifuge tubes were first filled to a level corresponding to 2/3 of their maximal volume, further filled with a NaBr solution of 1.036g/ml and then centrifuged for 18 hours at 45000 rpm in a 50 Ti rotor (Beckmann). After centrifugation, floating lipoproteins were discarded. The remaining solution was adjusted to a density of 1.055 g/ml. Filling of the centrifuge tubes and centrifugation were repeated as described above. After centrifugation, floating LDL was dialysed against a buffer containing 127mM NaCl, 8mM Na₂HPO₄.2H₂O, 2.7mM KCl and 1.47mM KH₂PO₄ at pH 7.4.

After dialysis, LDL was filtered though a Millipore filter (0.45μM) and protein content was determined. A dilution of 25μg/ml was prepared with a millipored dialysis buffer. Oxidation was determined in a Pharmacia Ultraspec III spectrophotometer. Conjugated diene formation was registered at 234 nm. Two μl of a drug or solvent (DMSO) were added to Eppendorf tubes followed by 1ml of LDL (25μg/ml) and these substances were gently mixed and centrifuged for 1 min at 13000g. The solution was pipetted in a Quartz cuvet that was thermostatised in the spectrophotometer at 37°C. After equilibration, the oxidation reaction was started by the addition of CuSO₄ (final concentration 10μM). Absorbance was measured every 3 minutes during the time course of the experiment.

The absorbance at 234nm was divided into three phases: a lag phase, a propagation phase and a decomposition phase (fig. 1). The lag phase was defined as the intercept with the baseline of the tangent of the slope of the absorbance curve of the propagation phase. The rate of oxidation was defined as the tangent of the slope. T_{max} was defined as the time required to attain the maximum absorbance between the propagation and the decomposition phase. The absorbance at t_{max} minus the absorbance at t₀ was taken as an indicator of the total amount of dienes formed.

To verify the reproducibility of the assay, a reference LDL sample was prepared and kept in darkness under nitrogen at 4°C. This reference sample was included in every oxidation experiment.

LDL was isolated from 23 subjects. Plasma cholesterol ranged from 156 to 278 mg/dl (mean 213 mg/dl), triglycerides ranged from 47 to 328 mg/dl (mean 191 mg/dl) and phospholipids ranged from 178 to 327mg/dl (mean 231mg/dl).

Fig. 2 shows the antioxidative effect of 2 hydroxy analogues of nebivolol :

[(RSSS)+(RSRR)+(SRSS)+(SRRR)]-α-[[[2-(chroman-2-yl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-methyl]-6-hydroxy-2-chroman-methanol ethanedioate (1:1), and
[(SRSR)+(SRRS)+(RSSR)]-α,α'-iminobis(methylene)bis[6-hydroxy-2-chroman-methanol]. T_{max}, and the lag time are both increased and the rate of oxidation is

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decreased. *In vitro*, nebivolol has no antioxidative effect. Vitamin E as a reference compound did not show any anti-oxidant effect at a concentration lower than 10 μ M (results not shown). The t_{max} at 20 μ M vitamin E was close to the t_{max} for the 2 μ M hydroxymetabolites of nebivolol in our experimental conditions. The rate of oxidation, 5 the initial absorbance and the total amount dienes were not affected by vitamin E. In conclusion, the hydroxy metabolites of nebivolol have an antioxidative effect on human LDL *in vitro*. Nebivolol therefore might have important protective effects against oxidative damage *in vivo* of the type that occurs in atherosclerosis, inflammation and cancer.

10

Example 2 : *In-vivo* anti-atheromatic effect of nebivolol

In order to verify whether nebivolol had any effects on age-associated vascular pathology, a number of rats were administered nebivolol orally at dosages of 0 (carrier-only), 2.5, 10 and 40 mg/kg during 24 months. As a carrier there was used 2-hydroxy-15 propyl- β -cyclodextrin which improves the bioavailability of nebivolol. At each dose a male and a female group of 50 were entered in the 2 year study. A male and a female control group of 50 which did not receive any nebivolol was also included in the study. The test animals were autopsied and observed for histological non-neoplastic changes. The following histological features which can be related to vascular degeneration or aging 20 were observed in particular :

- vasculopathy of the abdominal mesothelia, pancreas, and testis,
- focal and diffuse hyperplasia of the parathyroid gland, and
- the renal histology, in particular the number of basophilic tubuli, evidence for chronic renal disease and for mineralization.

25

Histopathological observations received a score from 0 to 3 as follows :
- 0 : no histological change
- 1 : slight histological change
- 2 : moderate histological change
30 - 3 : severe histological change.

For each observation a mean score was calculated. The observed ratings were analysed using the Mann-Whitney U test (two tailed probability) to detect statistically significant differences between the control groups and the treated groups. These ratings are summarized in the table below. Significance computed by Mann-Whitney U test two-tailed : * p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001.

35

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Table 1

Histological change	Dosage group (mg/kg)				
	Control	Vehicle	2.5	10	40
Males					
Abdominal mesothelia : vasculopathy	2.50	-	-	-	0.00 *
Kidney :					
basophilic tubuli	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.60***
chronic disease	1.68	1.40	1.32*	1.24*	0.66***
Pancreas :					
vasculopathy	0.30	0.18	0.04	0.02*	0.00***
Parathyroid gland :					
diffuse hyperplasia	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.02*
focal hyperplasia	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.02*	0.00**
Testis					
vasculopathy	0.52	0.48	0.20*	0.08**	0.02***
FEMALES					
Kidney :					
basophilic tubuli	0.04	0.14	0.18	0.18*	0.42***
chronic disease	1.04	0.76	0.88	0.92	0.78
mineralization (parenchym/pelvis)	0.96	0.74	0.84	0.64*	0.14***
Pancreas					
vasculopathy	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00*

Example 3

5 Primary embryonic hippocampal cultures were prepared essentially as described previously (Pauwels et al., Van Aschouw, H.P., Peeters, L., Moeremans, M., Leysen, J.E. (1992) Chronic treatment with sabeluzole protects cultured rat brain neurons from the neurotoxic effects of excitatory amino acids. *Synapse*, 12:271-280). Hippocampal formations of rats at embryonic day 17 were dissected and dissociated in 0.05% trypsin,

10 0.1 mg/ml DNase I in DMEM (Dulbecco Modified Eagle Medium). Heat-inactivated horse serum (HS) was added to a concentration of 4%, and the cells were centrifuged, washed with DMEM, and resuspended in DMEM/Ham's F12 (3:1) containing 10% HS. The cells were plated at a density of 4×10^5 cells/cm² in poly L-lysine (0.001%) pre-coated multiwell-24 plates. On day 1 in culture, the medium was changed to chemically

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defined CDM-R12 medium (DMEM-HEPES/Ham's F12 (3:1) containing 0.26% bovine serum albumin, 30 nM sodium selenite, 3 nM 3,3',5 triiodo-L-thyronine, 0.35 μ M retinol, 0.3 μ M retinol acetate, 2.3 μ M DL-a-tocopherol, 2.1 μ M DL-a-tocopherol acetate, 3.6 μ M linolenic acid, 3.6 μ M linoleic acid, 0.125% human transferrin, 20 nM 5 progesterone, 57.7 nM corticosterone, 49 U/l insulin, 0.4 μ M biotin, 10 μ M L-carnitine, 83 μ M D(+)-galactose, 3.3 μ M glutathione, 10 μ M ethanolamine, 0.1 mM putrescine; Romijn, H.J., van Huizen, F., Wolters, P.S. (1984) Towards an improved serum-free, chemically defined medium for long-term culturing of cerebral cortex tissue. *Neurosci. Behav. Rev.*, 8:301-334). Acute and prolonged pretreatment of the cultures was 10 essentially as described previously (Pauwels et al., 1992). Drugs were dissolved, and diluted in 10% or 1% hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin such that the final concentrations of the solvent in the acute and chronic exposures were 0.1% and 0.01% respectively. Compound A as used in the following examples is [(RRSR) + (RRS) + (SSSR) + 15 (SSRS)]- α -[[[2-(chroman-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]amino]methyl]-6-hydroxy-2-chroman-methanol ethanedioate (1:1).

For acute treatment, drug, or solvent was added to the cultures on day 7. After 20 min the medium was replaced with 200 μ l chemically defined DMEM medium (the same composition of CDM-R12 medium but without Ham's F12) (control), or chemically 20 defined DMEM medium containing the oxidative stress trigger. Oxidative stress triggers used were 1mM sodium nitroprusside (SNP, a nitric oxide radical generating compound), or 7.5 - 10 mM diethyldithiocarbamate (DDTC, a superoxide dismutase inhibitor) and the test compound.

25 For prolonged pretreatment experiments, drug (concentration range 0.1 nM - 10 μ M) was added to the serum-free medium on days 1 and 4 of the culture. On day 7, the cultures were washed once with DMEM, and incubated with 0.2 ml chemically defined DMEM medium for 2 h at 37°C. The cells were washed and the medium was replaced by 0.2 ml chemically defined DMEM medium (control), or chemically defined DMEM 30 medium containing the oxidative stress trigger (see above).

For both the acute experiment and the prolonged pretreatment experiment, extracellular and intracellular LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) activities were measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm with an EPOS Analyzer 5060, according to the method of 35 Bergmeyer (Bergmeyer, H.U. (1974) Biochemical reagents. In: Methods of Enzymatic Analysis. H.U. Bergmeyer, eds. Academic Press, New York, 2nd Ed., pp. 480-242). Extracellular LDH activity in the culture medium and cytoplasmic LDH activity measured after lysis of the cells in 1 ml H₂O, were used to calculate total LDH activity and %

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released LDH. % Neuroprotection refers to % inhibition of LDH release, where oxidative stress trigger-induced LDH release is defined as 0% protection, and basal (control) level of LDH release is defined as 100% protection.

5 For vitE depletion experiments, primary cultures were set up as above, but on day 1 in culture, the medium was changed to chemically defined CDM-R12 medium with (control) or without DL-a-tocopherol (VitE) and DL-a-tocopherol acetate, in the presence or absence of test compound. When vitE was omitted from the culture medium, severe cell death was observed at 4 days *in vitro*. Addition of compounds could rescue the
10 cultures. Culture survival was measured by means of cytoplasmic LDH activity. % vitE complementation refers to % cytoplasmic LDH, where LDH levels as high as those seen in vitE containing cultures was defined as 100%, and LDH levels as low as seen in the vitE depleted cultures was defined as 0%. The EC₅₀ for complementation of vitE refers to the concentration of the compound required to restore culture survival to 50% of the
15 survival seen for the culture grown in vitE supplemented medium. Seven concentrations of each compound were tested in triplicate, the number of independent experiments is indicated in the table, and the mean EC₅₀- value ± SD was calculated.

Table 2: VitE complementation test : effect of nebivolol derivatives, screening data
20 Table 3: VitE complementation test : potency of Compound A
Table 4: *In vitro* neuroprotection of nebivolol, Compound A, and carvedilol against nitric oxide and superoxide radicals

Primary neuronal cultures depend on the presence of the antioxidant vitE in the culture
25 medium for survival *in vitro*. When vitE depleted medium is used to grow the cultures, survival drops to ± 20% of control. Compounds with antioxidative properties are able to complement the lack of vitE, and as such can when added to the culture medium, rescue vitE devoid cultures. Several nebivolol derivatives were tested at 10⁻⁷ M and 10⁻⁶ M in the vitE depletion test on primary neuronal cultures. Compound A, nebivolol,
30 l-nebivolol and d-nebivolol were all able to rescue survival of vitE depleted cultures to a certain extent (Table 2).

Compound A was the most potent compound : complete rescue of primary neuronal cultures grown in VitE depleted medium was seen at 10⁻⁶ M (Table 2). The concentration of Compound A at which the culture was rescued to 50% of control (control is a culture grown in medium containing 4.4 μM vitE) was 126 ± 88 nM (Table 3).

Treatment of cultures with the superoxide dismutase inhibitor DDTC, and the nitric oxide donor SNP result in radical (O₂⁻ and NO[·] respectively) mediated neurotoxicity.

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Compounds with antioxidative properties are able to protect cultures from radical mediated neurotoxicity, when added shortly before and during the trigger (acute treatment), or when added for 6 days before the the trigger (prolonged pretreatment).

From Table 3 it is clear that nebivolol and Compound A can confer neuroprotection on the cultures against DDTC or SNP in one or the other treatment paradigm. The underlying mechanism for treatment-dependent neuroprotection is unknown to date. The albeit partial protection seen with nebivolol and Compound A against SNP and DDTC is however not observed with carvedilol, which makes nebivolol and Compound A superior drugs in this respect.

10

Table 2 : VitE complementation test : effect of nebivolol derivatives, screening data.

Compound	Concentration (M)	% vitE complementation (number of tests)
Compound A	10^{-7}	27 ± 28 (16)
	10^{-6}	85 ± 21 (16)
nebivolol (RSSS, SRRR)	10^{-7}	29 ± 29 (15)
	10^{-6}	29 ± 28 (15)
l - nebivolol (SRRR)	10^{-7}	22 ± 20 (13)
	10^{-6}	24 ± 26 (13)
d - nebivolol (RSSS)	10^{-7}	12 ± 17 (7)
	10^{-6}	19 ± 22 (7)

Neuronal primary hippocampal cultures were grown in the absence of the survival factor 15 vitE, which resulted in severe celldeath. When nebivolol derivatives were administered during culture, the cultures could be rescued to a certain extent. 100% vitE complementation refers to the survival of a cell culture which is indifferent from a vitE containing cell culture.

20

Table 3: VitE complementation test : potency of hydroxynebivolol

Compound	mean EC50 ± SD (number of dose responses)
Compound A	126 ± 88 nM (5)

Neuronal primary hippocampal cultures were grown in the absence of the survival factor vitE, which resulted in severe celldeath. When hydroxynebivolol was administered 25 during culture, the cultures could be rescued. The EC50 refers to the concentration at

-16-

which the culture is rescued for 50%, as measured by cytoplasmic LDH activity.

Table 4 : *In vitro* neuroprotection by nebivolol, Compound A, and carvedilol against nitric oxide and superoxide radicals

5

Compound	Trigger	% neuroprotection, mean ± SD (number of independent cultures)			
		10 ⁻⁷ M	10 ⁻⁶ M	Acute treatment	10 ⁻⁷ M
nebivolol (RSSS, SRRR)	DDTC	NA (2)	37 ± 23 (2)	32 ± 28 (5)	29 ± 16 (7)
	SNP	26 ± 13 (2)	36 ± 18 (3)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Compound A	DDTC	NA (2)	NA (2)	35 ± 32 (5)	30 ± 28 (6)
	SNP	39 ± 13 (2)	38 (1)	NA (2)	NA (2)
carvedilol	DDTC	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (1)	NA (4)
	SNP	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)

Neuronal primary hippocampal cultures were grown in CDM-R12 medium for 7 days. Test compounds were either administered on days 1 and 4 of culture (prolonged pretreatment) or on day 7 of culture (acute treatment). The oxidative stress trigger was administered on day 7, and neuroprotection was calculated based on inhibition of LDH release. NA, signifies not active, i.e. scoring <25% neuroprotection.

10

Example 4

Competitive inhibition by glutamate of cystine uptake in certain cells leads to glutathione depletion and oxidative stress. This oxidative stress model has been described for glial C6 glioma cells (Kato et al., 1992. A mechanism for glutamate toxicity in the C6 glioma cells involving inhibition of cystine uptake leading to glutathione depletion. *Neurosci.* 48:903-914) and for the neuronal cell line N18RE105 (Murphy et al., 1989. Glutamate toxicity in a neuronal cell line involves inhibition of cystine transport leading to oxidative stress. *Neuron* 2:1547-1558).

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Cell culture: The C6 glioma cell line (American Type Culture Collection, CCL 107) was cultivated in DMEM supplemented with 2 or 4 mM glutamine, 1 mM pyruvate and 5 or 10 % heat-inactivated foetal calf serum. Cultures were maintained at 37° C in an air/5~10 % CO₂, water saturated atmosphere.

5 Glutathione depletion and evaluation of drugs as antioxidants: Experiments were carried out with cultures plated at 30,000~50,000 cells/cm² in 24-well culture plates (for toxicity and lipid peroxide measurements) or at 136,000 cells/cm² in 96-well culture plates (for GSH determination). After 8~24 hr, the cultures were switched to culture medium in the absence or presence of the cystine uptake inhibitor glutamate at a final concentration of
10 10 mM. In order to test drugs for inhibition of oxidative stress, the drug was added together with glutamate (final concentration of solvent was 0.01 % hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin, 0.1 % DMSO). Intracellular glutathione levels were measured after 6~8 hr, lipid peroxides were measured after 14~20 hr, and toxicity and protection were analysed after 48 hr using an LDH assay according to the method of Bergmeyer and Berni
15 (UV-assay with pyruvate and NADH. In: Methods of Enzymatic Analysis. 1974. H.U. Bergmeyer, ed. Acad. Press, New York, 2nd Ed., pp 574-579).

20 Determination of GSH content in C6 glioma cultures: GSH levels were analysed by a micromethod, essentially as described by Vandepitte et al. (A microtiterplate assay for total glutathione and glutathione disulfide contents in cultured/isolated cells: performance study of a new miniaturised protocol. 1994. Cell Biol. Toxicol. 10: 415-421), with a modification in the washing and homogenisation procedures. Cells (in 96-well plates) were washed with PBS, were homogenised in 50 µl 10 mM HCl containing 1.3 % 5-sulfosalicylic acid, and the homogenate was centrifuged at 1200 x g for 10 min at 4°C. Forty µl of the supernatant was transferred to a well of a 96-well plate and 200 µl reagent
25 (1 mM 5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid), 0.34 mM NADPH and 6.3 mM EDTA in 143 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.4) was added. After 5 min equilibration to room temperature the reaction was started by adding 40 µl glutathione reductase (8.5 IU/ml 143 mM phosphate buffer, 6.3 mM EDTA pH 7.4). NADPH oxidation was followed at 414 nm for 5 minutes with a Multiskan MCC/340 (Labsystems), and the change in absorbance (DA) per min was calculated. The glutathione content was deduced from a standard curve ranging from 0.2 to 2 nmol commercial GSH per test (DA/min plotted versus concentration).

30 Fluorescence measurement of intracellular peroxides: Formation of intracellular peroxides was detected using 6-carboxy-2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescin diacetate, di(acetoxymethyl ester) (C-DCDHF, Molecular Probes). C-DCDHF was dissolved in DMSO at a concentration of 10 mM and stored at -70° C under nitrogen. After exposure of the culture to the glutathione depleting agents, the cells were loaded with 10 µM C-

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DCDHF for one hour at 37°C. Medium was aspirated off, PBS was added to the cells, and plates were read in a Cytofluor II microplate reader (PerSeptive Biosystems).

Excitation and emission wavelength were selected with a 485/530 nm filter pair. The results were expressed in relative fluorescence units/ μ g protein.

5 **Results:** Treatment of C6 glioma cell cultures with 10 mM glutamate for 6 hr or more led to a sharp reduction in intracellular glutathione levels (Table 5). The reduction in glutathione resulted in oxidative stress, as indicated by a \pm 6-fold increase in toxic intracellular peroxides (Table 5). Ultimately cell death occurs after 16 to 48 hr. Excito-toxicity is not involved in this toxicity, as cytoplasmic LDH release (an index of cellular toxicity) was not prevented by the NMDA antagonist MK801 (data not shown). Under our culture conditions basal LDH release in C6 glioma cultures was 2.7 ± 0.3 % of total LDH (mean \pm SD, n=12), and LDH release after 48 hr treatment with 10 mM glutamate was 93.2 ± 1.3 % of total LDH. Both nebivolol and Compound A protected these cultures from cell death with high potency (Table 6). The IC₅₀ for protection was found

10 to be approximately 9 nM both for nebivolol and Compound A. This protection was not due to restoration of glutathione levels (Table 5), which remained about half the levels seen in healthy control cells, indicating that protection by both compounds was the result of an interference with GSH-depletion-mediated oxidative stress. Evaluation of intra-cellular peroxides, showed that both nebivolol and compound A inhibited the glutamate-mediated increase in peroxidation (Table 5).

15 **Conclusion:** This is clear in vitro evidence that both compounds act in cell culture as potent antioxidants; they protect cells from oxidative stress-mediated cell death, as they inhibit the oxidative stress-mediated increase in toxic intracellular peroxides.

20 **Table 5:** Inhibition of glutathione depletion-mediated intracellular peroxidation in C6 glioma cells

Compound	GSH levels pmol/well (mean \pm SD, 6)	Intracellular peroxides Relative fluorescence units/ μ g protein (mean \pm SD, n)
Solvent	90 ± 9	86 ± 16 (12)
Glutamate, 10 mM	296 ± 26	525 ± 57 (12)
+ Compound A, 1 μ M	301 ± 12	137 ± 8 (3)
+ Nebivolol, 1 μ M	301 ± 12	155 ± 13 (3)

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Table 6 : Inhibition of glutathione depletion-mediated oxidative stress (toxicity) in C6 glioma cell

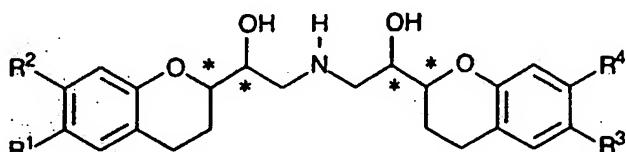
Compound	Protection IC ₅₀ , nM (mean ± SD, n=3)
Compound A	8.6 ± 0.2
Nebivolol	9.1 ± 0.1

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Claims.

1. The use of α,α' -iminobis(methylene)bis [2-chromanmethanol] derivatives, the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, the stereochemically isomeric forms, and any mixtures of said derivatives, salts and stereoisomers, for the manufacture of a medicament for the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of humans suffering from aging of, or degenerative diseases of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress, said derivatives having the formula (I) :

10



15

wherein R¹ and R³ each independently represent fluoro, hydroxy or hydrogen, R² and R⁴ each independently represent hydrogen or hydroxy, and each asterisk indicates a stereogenic center.

20

2. Use according to claim 1 wherein the disease to be treated concerns pathological forms of degeneration of the vascular system such as atherogenesis, atheromatosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, vascular hypertrophy associated with hypertension, hyperlipoproteinemia, or normal vascular degeneration through aging; vasculopathology of the gonads and pancreas; parathyroidal reactive hyperplasia; chronic renal disease; neoplastic diseases; and in inflammatory diseases.

3. Use according to claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (I) is nebivolol.

25

4. Use according to claim 3 wherein the compound of formula (I) is used for the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition adapted for oral administration.

30

5. Use according to claim 4 wherein the daily dose of nebivolol ranges from 0.1 to 20 mg.

6. Use according to claim 5 wherein the daily dose is given in a single administration.

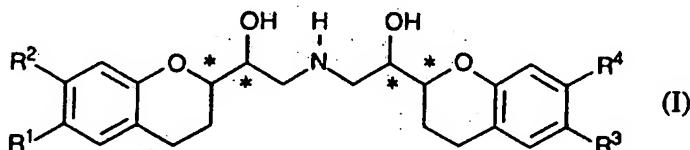
35

7. A pharmaceutical combination comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredients an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, together with an effective amount of a blood pressure lowering agent,

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hypolipaemic, hypolipidemic, cholesterol lowering agent, ACAT inhibitor or antioxidant.

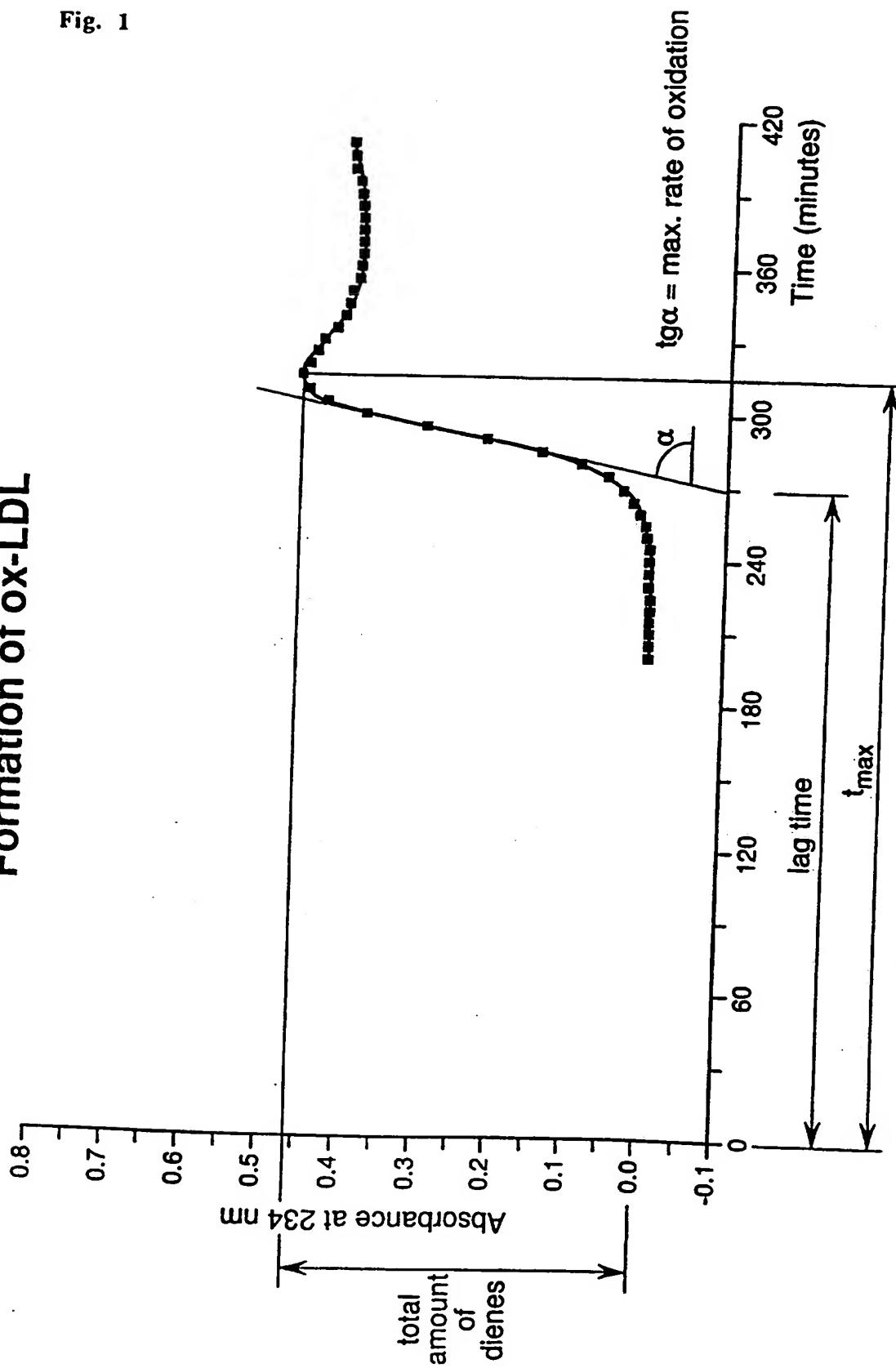
8. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the compound of formula (I) is nebivolol.
9. A composition according to claim 8 adapted for oral administration.
10. A product containing a compound of formula (I) and another therapeutic agent selected from a blood pressure lowering agent, hypolipaemic, hypolipidemic, cholesterol lowering agent, ACAT inhibitor or antioxidant, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of humans suffering from aging of, or degenerative diseases of the vascular or nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress.
11. A method of treating patients suffering from aging of or degenerative diseases of the vascular and nervous system which are associated with oxidative stress, by administering to said patients an amount of an α,α' -iminobis (methylene)bis-[2-chromanmethanol] derivative having the formula (I) effective in improving, halting, retarding or palliating the course and/or effects of said aging and degenerative diseases.
12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the disease to be treated concerns pathological forms of degeneration of the vascular system such as atherogenesis, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, vascular hypertrophy associated with hypertension, hyperlipoproteinemia, or normal vascular degeneration through aging ; vasculopathology of the gonads and pancreas ; parathyroidal reactive hyperplasia; chronic renal disease; neoplastic diseases; and in inflammatory diseases.
13. A method according to claim 11 wherein the compound of formula (I) is nebivolol.
14. A method according to claim 13 wherein the compound of formula (I) is used for the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition adapted for oral administration.



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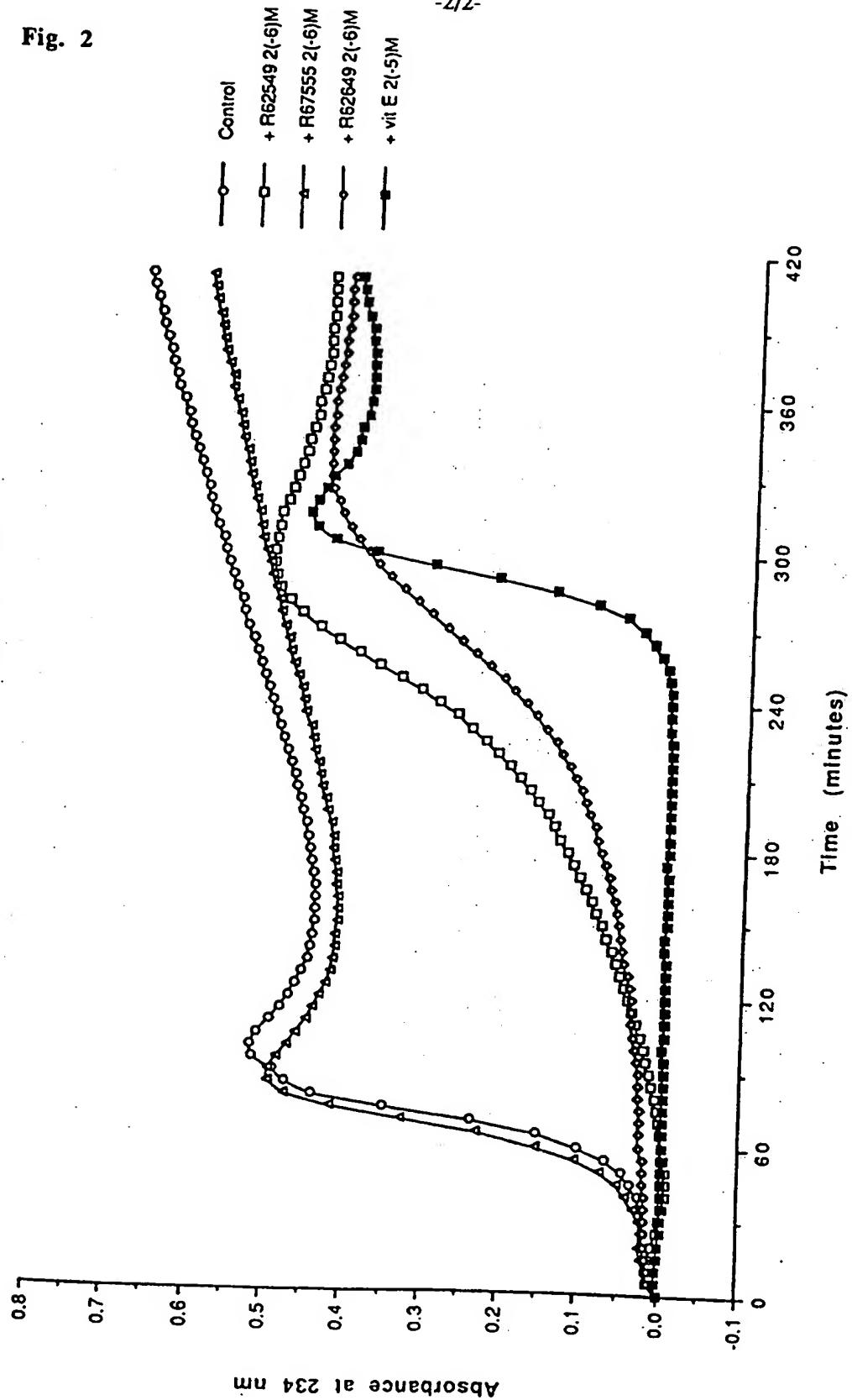
15. A method according to claim 14 wherein the daily dose of nebivolol ranges from 0.1 to 20 mg.
- 5 16. A method according to claim 15 wherein the daily dose is given in a single administration.

Fig. 1

Formation of ox-LDL

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Fig. 2

Formation of ox-LDL

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 95/05174

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K31/35

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbol)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No:
X	EP,A,0 334 429 (JANSSEN PHARM.) 27 September 1989 cited in the application see claim 4 ---- Y DRUG INVEST., vol. 3, no. Suppl.1, 1991, pages 134-136, XP000568390 "Cytoprotective effects of nebivolol" see page 135, right-hand column, line 25 - line 33 see page 136; table II ---- -/-	7-10 1-16

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *&* document member of the same patent family

1

Date of the actual completion of the international search 16 April 1996	Date of mailing of the international search report 7.5.96
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl. Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Gerli, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 95/05174

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	BASIC RES.CARDIOL., vol. 86, no. Suppl.1, 1991, pages 91-95, XP000568500 "Antihypertensive treatment and vessel wall properties of large arteries" see page 91 see page 93, last paragraph ---	1-16
Y	DRUG INVEST., vol. 3, no. Suppl.1, 1991, pages 202-203, XP000568391 "Endothelium, beta-blockers and vascular protection" see page 201, right-hand column, last paragraph see page 202, right-hand column, line 6 - line 10 see page 203, left-hand column, line 19 - line 23 ---	1-16
Y	AM.J.KIDNEY DIS., vol. 21, no. 6, 1993, pages 10-15, XP002000676 "What effect does blood pressure control have on the progression toward renal failure?" see page 12, right-hand column, line 4 - line 10 see page 12; table 2 see page 14; table 3 -----	1-16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 11-16 are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 95/05174

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-334429	27-09-89	AU-B- 3074289	28-09-89
		CA-A- 1337432	24-10-95
		ES-T- 2052881	16-07-94
		HK-A- 123594	18-11-94
		IE-B- 62159	28-12-94
		IL-A- 89691	12-04-94
		JP-A- 1283220	14-11-89
		JP-B- 6037487	18-05-94
		PT-B- 90095	30-11-94